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NOTES AND INSCRIPTIONS FROM ASIA MINOR.

VII.—HADRIANOPOLIS—STRATONIKEIA.

Stratonikeia, a city on the borderland between Lydia and Mysia, or, to use the nomenclature of late Roman and Byzantine custom, between Lydia and Hellespontos, has, through a curious fate, almost disappeared from the knowledge of modern geographers. It was a place of some note: it struck coins, it has left some inscriptions. But it has been completely merged in the more important and famous Karian Stratonikeia: its coins have been attributed to the Karian city; the surname Hadrianopolis, with which Hadrian honored it on his first journey through Asia Minor, has been applied to the Karian city, which Hadrian in all probability never saw: and an inscription found at Kirkagatch in the valley of the Kaikos, on or near the actual site of the northern Stratonikeia, has exercised the ingenuity of its editor to explain how it travelled so far from Karia.¹ The inscription, Lebas and Waddington, No. 1043, is as follows:

*Ἡ βουλὴ καὶ ὁ δῆμος Ἀδριανοπολεϊτῶν Στρατονικέων Διοδώρου Νεικάνδρου Φιλομήτορα ἐτίμησαν;*² to which the following note is added: *Stratonicée en Carie avait pris le nom d'Hadrianopolis On ne voit pas pour quel motif cette inscription a pu être placée dans un édifice public de Germé Il est possible qu'il y ait quelque erreur dans la note communiquée par Borrell.*

The correct interpretation of the inscription is, that there were two cities named Stratonikeia, one in Karia and one in Lydia. The inscription shows (1) that Stratonikeia of Lydia was at or near the modern village of Kirkagatch, (2) that this northern Stratonikeia, and not the Karian city, assumed the name Hadrianopolis, and struck coins with the legend

ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ ΣΤΡΑΤΟΝΙΚΕΩΝ

¹ This is one of the very few cases in which later research has found a mistake in the admirable commentary from which I quote.

² "The Senate and the People of Hadrianopolis Stratonikeia honored Diodoros Philometor, son of Neikandros."

The *Notitiae Episcopatum* mention Stratonikeia regularly as in the province of Lydia, and the lists of bishops present at the Councils of Chalkedon (451), Ephesos (431), etc., include the bishop of the Lydian city. Le Quien alone among modern writers correctly distinguishes the two cities. Hierokles appears to omit the Lydian city, but he gives it in the province of Hellespontos. Kirkagatch is near the frontier of the two provinces, and was by Hierokles included in the northern province. The name in Hierokles is very corrupt, for the great part of his list of Hellespontos is so disfigured that the names are hardly recognizable. Some *Notitiae* mention the bishopric *Στρατονικείας ἡτοι Καλάνδου*, showing that Kalandos and Stratonikeia were neighboring towns, administered by the same bishop.³ In Hierokles the two names have been corrupted to *Σκέλεντα*, i. e., *εἰς Κάλανδα*, and *Εἰος Τράδος*, i. e., *εἰς Στρατον[ίχειαν]*. Both are in Hellespontos.

Ptolemy and Strabo omit the Lydian Stratonikeia entirely, and the epitomizer of Stephanos Byzantios mixes up the cities in one confused note: *Στρατονίκηια πόλις Μαονίας πλησίον Καρίας*. There is no doubt that the epitomizer has here confused the account of two cities given in the original work, and that he would have more correctly represented the original, if he had said *Στρατονίκηια, πόλις Μαονίας · β Καρίας πλησίον Μυλασοῦ*.

I shall not here try to show that the Lydian Stratonikeia lay on the route taken by Hadrian on his first journey through Asia Minor, and that probably he did not pass near the Karian city on either of his journeys. Even without this proof, which I shall give elsewhere, the inscription just quoted is sufficient evidence that the coins of Hadrianopolis-Stratonikeia must be classed to the Lydian city. This city also struck coins with the simple legend *Στρατονικέων*, for Mr. B. V. Head informs me that the river-god ΚΑΙΚΟΣ appears on a coin of Stratonikeia in the cabinets of the British Museum.

I may add that Germé, which M. Waddington considers to have been situated at Kirkagatch, was in all probability on the northern side of the Kaikos: the river was almost certainly the boundary between the two provinces, Lydia and Hellespontos, and Germé belonged to the northern province.

³ A good example of the custom is given by Hirschfeld, *Reisebericht*, in BERL. MONATSBER. 1879, p. 315.

VIII.—A HYRGALEAN VERB.

I found the following inscription engraved on a small marble stele in the village of Khanchallar, a mile and a half north of Demirdji Keui, which is the chief town of the Tchal Ova. This part of the Tchal Ova is, as has been proved in the *Journal of Hellenic Studies* (1883, p. 386), the *Hyrgaletici campi* of Pliny (N. H., v. 29), or according to the native fashion τὸ κοινὸν τοῦ Ὑργαλέων πεδίου.⁴

ΜΕΛΤΙΝΗ ΚΑΙ
ΓΛΥΚΩΝΚΑΙΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΟΣ
ΜΕΝΑΝΔΡΩΠΑΤΡΙΓΛΥ
ΚΥΤΑΤΩΜΝΕΙΑΣΧΑΡΙΝ
ΕΙΔΕΤΙΕΤΗΝΕΤΗΛΗΝ
ΚΑΘΕΛΕΙΗΜΑΝΙΕΙΕΞΕΙ
ΤΟΥΕΘΕΟΥΕΝΑΝΤΙΟΥΞ⁵

Μελτίνη καὶ Γλύκων καὶ Ἐλεύθερος Μενάνδρῳ πατρὶ γλυκυτάτῳ μνη-
ίας χάριν· εἰ δέ τις τὴν στήλην καθελεῖ ἢ μανίσει, ἔξει τοὺς θεοὺς
ἐναντίους.

The only point of interest in the inscription is the verb *μανίζω*, of which I find no other example. The adjective *μανός* is not uncommon: it is said to be Attic for *ἀραιός*. The sense appears to be "make less, injure." The future *ἐλῶ* occurs in later Greek.

The inscription is probably not later than the first century after Christ; at a later date we should hardly find so many names purely Greek with no mixture of Roman.

I may add that one more mention of the very rare name Hyrgalea occurs in an inscription published by M. P. Paris in the *Bulletin de Correspond. Hellén.* 1884, p. 248. M. Paris reads Ὀργαλέως, and refers it to a hypothetical *petite ville riveraine de l'Orgas*, a small tributary of the Maeander close to Apameia. He should have read Ὀργαλέως, a by-form of Ὑργαλέως.

W. M. RAMSAY.

⁴ "The Federation of the Hyrgalean Plain."

⁵ "Meltine and Glykon and Eleutheros (erected this stele) to their sweetest father Menander *in memoriam*; and if any one shall destroy or injure the stele, he will have the Gods against him."